

times, however, he has categorically condemned violent acts attributed to the GIA. We have no evidence—and neither the French nor any other government has provided any—that this individual is a “senior member” of the GIA. In fact, he served as the official FIS representative at the two recent conferences of Algerian political parties in Rome.

What is U.S. policy concerning upcoming IMF and Paris Club talks with Algeria? Is there a role for an important U.S. and G-7 political message to Algeria in those talks, and what should that message be?

Recognizing that economic reform is essential for the long-term well-being of the Algerian people, we have pressed for Algeria to move towards a market system which could provide adequate housing, food, and employment for all Algerians, thereby weakening the appeal for extremism. The U.S. has therefore welcomed the GOA's implementation of economic reforms and has supported IMF and World Bank agreements and Paris Club debt rescheduling, which create a positive macroeconomic environment and lay the groundwork for fundamental reform and growth.

Our “political message” to Algerian leaders has been clear. We have repeatedly stressed that political progress and an improvement in the security situation are essential prerequisites to sustainable economic recovery. Any attempt to use the IMF, World Bank, or Paris Club to increase pressure on the Algerian regime would require close coordination with our European allies on an issue of vital importance to them.

What do you see as the impact of developments in Algeria on some of its neighbors in the region—Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, France, Spain?

The Algerian crisis has provoked concern in neighboring countries and raised the obvious question of whether events in Algeria threaten stability elsewhere in the region. We take seriously such concerns. This is one reason why we would oppose the imposition of any kind of extremist regime in Algeria. These regional concerns, however, do not alter our analysis that Algeria's predicament is driven by conditions indigenous to Algeria, which has had a very different history from its neighbors. The appeal of fundamentalism in Algeria is rooted in frustration arising from three decades of political exclusion, social injustice, and economic misery. Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt each have significant strengths that are not shared by Algeria. King Hassan II of Morocco has stated publicly that he shares this analysis. Successes by Algerian Islamists undoubtedly embolden Islamist opponents in other countries, but there is no reason to assume a “domino” effect.

France and Spain fear that worsening instability in Algeria could lead to a flood of refugees across the Mediterranean. Moreover, the French fear repercussions within France's large Muslim community, which is mostly of Algerian origin. Nonetheless, both Paris and Madrid, with which we consult closely on this issue, have joined the U.S. in calling for political solution based on dialogue and a return to the electoral process.

TRIBUTE TO JULIE A. BALDUF

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize an excep-

tional young woman from my District who has recently accepted her appointment as a member of the class of 1999 at the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Julie A. Balduf will soon graduate Port Clinton High School after 4 years of outstanding academic achievement as well as extra-curricular involvement. While in high school Julie has distinguished herself as a leader among her peers. She is an outstanding student and patriot.

Mr. Speaker, one of the most important responsibilities of Members of Congress is to identify outstanding young men and women and to nominate them for admission to the United States service academies. While at the Academy, they will be the beneficiaries of one of the finest educations available, so that in the future, they might be entrusted with the very security of our Nation.

I am confident that Julie Balduf has both the ability and the desire to meet this challenge. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating her for her accomplishments to date and to wish her the best of luck as she begins her career in service to our country.

THE VARIETY BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB OF QUEENS' 40TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding organization in my New York City district that has been committed to improving the lives of children for 40 years. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens has worked with generations of young people in that special borough to realize their dreams and grow into upstanding members of the community.

The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens was established as the number of youth gangs around the country had risen dramatically during the late 1940's and early 1950's. In response to the growing number of gangs, Meyer “Moe” Baranco and attorney Charles J. Vallone, both of Queens, decided to establish a place for local youth to spend their time off the streets in a wholesome atmosphere.

In 1949, the club got its start when a fundraising testimonial was held to assist Charles Vallone's family take a trip to Italy. Instead of paying for the family trip, the \$1,500 raised at the testimonial became the first major contribution toward the founding of the Boys Club. In the years since, the club has been extremely fortunate in attracting leading members of the community from every profession, all of whom have made valuable contributions to the club's growth and success.

When it first opened in 1955, the club acted as a home away from home to hundreds of boys. These boys would come from all over the Queens community to watch movies, play games, and participate in sporting events. Recognizing the need to serve all future citizens, in 1981 the board of directors decided to offer services to young women in the community. Redoubling its commitment to the area's girls, in 1985, the club resolved to expand all of its services to girls. Money was raised for

an auxiliary gymnasium, and for additional recreational and support services to girls between 6 to 17 years of age. Soon, the Boys Club became the Boys and Girls Club of Queens.

Mr. Speaker, the basic problems that existed among this Nation's young people in the 1940's are still the same ones that we grapple with today: Too many youth who have too few role models. The Variety Boys and Girls Club of Queens provides an outstanding example of what can be done to address these problems if we put our minds to it. They say it takes a village to raise a child, and the Boys and Girls Club of Queens shows just how successful a village can be in shaping the lives of young people. Therefore, I would ask that my colleagues join me in marking the club's 40th anniversary, and help wish them another successful 40 years of exemplary service.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN D. MOSLEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am fortunate to have constituents within my district who are committed to their community and passionate about their participation in the political process. Marilyn Mosley exemplifies the previously listed qualities. She serves as the assistant to the Brooklyn Borough president. In her capacity she is responsible for maintaining relations between that office and various community boards in the borough.

Born in Brooklyn, Marilyn is a product of the New York City Public School system. Marilyn was a member of the Girls High School class of 1959, and was voted “most likely to succeed” by her classmates. She later earned a bachelor of science degree from Morgan State University, where she majored in mathematics.

Marilyn began her professional career at P.S. 29, the same school from which she graduated. Teaching sixth grade at P.S. 29 was particularly rewarding for her because she was able to serve alongside her former teacher and mentor, the late Clara Cardwell. Marilyn has served the school system in several teaching, supervisory, and administrative capacities. While teaching, Marilyn attended graduate school, graduating from City College summa cum laude with a master's degree in science and mathematics education. She earned a second master's degree in educational administration and supervision. Marilyn was inducted into Phi Delta Kappa, an honorary fraternity for student maintaining summa cum laude status at the graduate level.

Marilyn's achievements have been recognized by a host of groups and organizations. She has received numerous awards such as the PTA award for Excellence in Teaching, Educator of the Year, Woman of the Year, and citations from the New York City Council and the New York State Legislature. Marilyn's accomplishments are a testament to her interest, effort, and commitment to improving the quality of life for Brooklyn residents who consistently cite her for work well done.